

"MOCK" AND "REAL" DEMOCRACY

The spectacle of Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States and the most popular of living Americans, standing in the Guild hall at London, impressively lecturing the British government on the lack of sufficient severity of its imperial and despotic government of Egypt is humiliating to every American who believes in the principles on which this government was founded.

The doctrine of despotism, of government without consent of the governed, cordially advocated by one who followed Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln in the presidential chair of this republic!

The British empire publicly and to its face rebuked because its imperialism is too "sentimental," by the great representative of the republic that took up arms against British imperialism in 1776!

"In certain vital points you have erred," said Mr. Roosevelt, speaking of the British rule of Egypt. "It is for you to make good your error." And he defined the "error" thus: "It has been an error proceeding from an effort to do too much and not too little in the interests of the Egyptians themselves. * * * In such a situation as yours in Egypt weakness, timidity, sentimentality, may cause even more far reaching harm than violence and injustice. Of all the broken reeds sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean."

This is the rede of a former American president to the British government that is finding trouble in governing Egypt without the consent and against the will of the conquered and subject people! And he says, further:

"Remember also that I am not only an American, but a radical, a real, not a mock, democrat—and I advise you only in accordance with the principles on which I have myself acted as an American president in dealing with the Philippines."

Such are the first fruits of American entrance on the imperial policy! Little more than a decade has passed, but already America is giving lessons to the British empire as to the best way to govern an enslaved people against their consent; lessons based on American practice; lessons grounded in blood and iron!

"A real, not a mock democrat," says Mr. Roosevelt.

The Declaration of Independence says: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Is that "mock" democracy? Were Samuel Adams, and John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin, and all the immortal galaxy of patriots whose names were appended to that document, were they all "mock" democrats?

Were the patriots who took up arms for that doctrine, and who starved and bled and died for it; were the generals who led them and the statesmen and philanthropists who lent strength to their arms, were they all "mock" democrats?

Thomas Jefferson said: "If there be one principle more deeply rooted than any other in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest. Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our government."

Was Thomas Jefferson, father and founder of his party, author of the Declaration, the prophet of free American institutions, was he, too, a "mock" democrat?

Henry Clay said: "It is the doctrine of thrones that man is too ignorant to govern himself. I contend that it is to arraign the disposition of Providence himself to suppose that he created beings incapable of governing themselves, and to be trampled on by kings. Self-government is the natural government of man."

Was Henry Clay a "mock" democrat? Abraham Lincoln said:

"The assertion that all men are created equal was of no practical use in effecting our separation from Great Britain; and it was placed in the Declaration not for that, but for future use. Its authors meant it to be—as, thank God, it is now proving itself—a stumbling block to all those who in after times, might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. * * * This is a world of compensations, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves,

and, under a just God, can not long retain it." It was Abraham Lincoln, too, who spoke of the doctrine of the Declaration as "an absolute truth, applicable to all men and all times," and who prophesied that "in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression."

Was Abraham Lincoln a "mock" democrat? If all these men were "mock" democrats; if the doctrines for which they stood are "mock" democracy, who are the "real" democrats and what is the "real" democracy?

Can no man qualify for "real" democracy unless he be willing to enroll himself among the oppressors of men? Are emperors and despots the greatest democrats, and are those who resist and defy them only "mock" democrats and "sentimentalists?" Must the "real" democrat look back with shame on the "mock" democrats of 1776, and breathe to heaven a prayer for forgiveness for the shameless wrong done by the American forefathers to King George and Lord North?

England has been a long time in waiting, but finally the reparation for the acts of treason committed by Washington and his ragged band of rebels has come. A successor of Washington, hardly a year out of the White House, journeys to London to admit that the revolution was a mistake, that it is right to govern men without their consent, that despotism is the real democracy, and that despotism's greatest fault is, not "violence and injustice," but "sentimentality."

William J. Bryan is now in the British Isles. There are a good many million Americans, we feel sure, who are praying for this "mock" democrat to deliver, on British soil, the answer that should be made to that self-vaunted "real" democrat, Theodore Roosevelt.—Omaha World-Herald.

CHAMP CLARK AND THE SPEAKERSHIP

It grates unpleasantly on ears democratic, independent or otherwise to hear of captious opposition to Champ Clark for speaker in case the democrats carry the congressional elections in November.

Measured by courage, candor and fidelity, there is not a man in the democratic ranks who will deserve better things of a triumphant democracy than the present minority leader of the house of representatives.

Stalwart and unflinching, stout of heart and firm of faith, the gallant Missourian has held the helm through all the floundering of the democratic ship through heavy seas. No man ever heard him utter a note of discouragement, and his voice has rung clarion clear in defiance to party enemies and in inspiration to party friends through the darkest days of the decade behind him.

His character has been a shield and his loyalty a buckler to his beleaguered and discouraged camp when qualities like his were under obscurity everywhere.

It would be not less unwise than ungrateful for the democracy in its hour of triumph to turn back upon the leader whose high, brave spirit has been its excellent asset in adversity.—Editorial in New York American.

EXPENSIVE

The present session of congress promises to be a record breaker so far as extravagance is concerned. The Washington correspondent for the New York World says:

From the present indications it looks, notwithstanding the cry for economy, that this congress will be a \$1,000,000,000 one and exceed the appropriations of the last congress by about \$20,000,000. The following table gives about the difference between the two sessions of congress:

	This Session.	Last Session.
Agriculture	\$ 13,487,636	\$ 12,995,036
Army	95,440,567	101,195,883
Diplomatic	4,116,081	3,613,861
District of Col.	10,608,001	10,699,531
Fortifications	5,617,000	8,170,111
Indian	9,000,000	11,854,982
Legislative	33,897,850	32,007,049
Military Academy.	1,856,249	2,531,521
Navy	130,770,934	136,935,199
Pension	155,000,000	160,908,000
Postoffice	241,000,000	234,692,370
River and Harbor.	52,000,000	9,435,750
Sundry Civil	111,804,838	137,696,623
Deficiency	17,500,000	20,310,339
Miscellaneous	5,000,000	1,259,515
Perm. An. Approps.	160,096,082	160,096,082
Public Buildings.	15,000,000	
Grand total.	1,062,195,237	1,044,401,857

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

"You can not control the trusts by the government when the government is controlled by the trusts."—Senator Robert L. Owen.

TELL IT TO YOUR REPUBLICAN NEIGHBOR

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TELL IT TO YOUR PROHIBITIONIST NEIGHBOR

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TELL IT TO YOUR INDEPENDENT NEIGHBOR

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WRITE IT UPON YOUR HEART

"You can not control the trusts by the government when the government is controlled by the trusts."—Senator Robert L. Owen.

THEN WRITE IT UPON YOUR BALLOT

"You can not control the trusts by the government when the government is controlled by the trusts."—Senator Robert L. Owen.